

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Please replace all prior listings of claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A calculus treatment apparatus comprising:
 - a first probe which transmits first mechanical energy to a distal end side thereof and pulverizes a calculus by the first mechanical energy;
 - a first mechanical energy generating device which is arranged on a proximal end side of the first probe and generates the first mechanical energy;
 - a second probe which transmits to a distal end side thereof, second mechanical energy different from the first mechanical energy and pulverizes the calculus by the second mechanical energy; and
 - a second mechanical energy generating device which is arranged on a proximal end side of the second probe and generates the second mechanical energy different from the first mechanical energy,

a first driving signal generating circuit for generating a first driving signal to drive the first mechanical energy generating device;

a second driving signal generating circuit for generating a second driving signal to drive the second mechanical energy generating device;

a driving control device which can control the first and second driving signal generating circuits to generate the first and second driving signals respectively independently; and

wherein a probe arrangement structure is provided in which the first probe and the second probe are arranged substantially coaxially or concentrically.
- 2.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein in the probe arrangement structure, the second probe is inserted in a hollow portion formed in the first probe.

3.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the arrangement structure is formed by dividing a cylindrical-shaped or circular-tube-shaped structure in the longitudinal direction so that the first probe and the second probe have substantially the same central axis.

4.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein in the probe arrangement structure, the second probe is detachably inserted in a hollow portion formed in the first probe.

5.(Canceled)

6.(Canceled)

7.(Canceled)

8.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein a distal end of the second probe is positioned within or in a part of a moving range of a distal end of the first probe by the first mechanical energy.

9.(Canceled)

10.(Canceled)

11. (Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein the distal ends of the first and second probes are arranged so that the entire or at least a part

of a stroke width of the ultrasonic vibration of the distal end of the second probe is overlapped to a moving stroke width upon pulverization using the distal end of the first probe.

12.(Canceled)

13.(Canceled)

14.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein the first probe is jointed to the second probe, thus forming a cylindrical member for inserting the pulverized calculus.

15.(Canceled)

16.(Canceled)

17.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein a suction device can be connected to a proximal end of the hollow portion formed in the first probe.

18.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the first mechanical energy generating device and the second mechanical energy generating device are arranged adjacently in the longitudinal direction of the first probe and second probe.

19.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the first mechanical energy generating device has a hollow portion for inserting the second probe.

20.(Original) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein a projection portion projected in a side direction of the first probe is arranged at the distal end of the first probe.

21.(Currently Amended) A calculus treatment system comprising:

- a first probe which transmits first mechanical energy to a distal end side thereof and pulverizes a calculus by the first mechanical energy;
- a first mechanical energy generating device which is arranged on a proximal end side of the first probe and generates the first mechanical energy;
- a second probe which transmits to a distal end side thereof, second mechanical energy different from the first mechanical energy and pulverizes the calculus by the second mechanical energy;
- a second mechanical energy generating device which is arranged on a proximal end side of the second probe and generates the second mechanical energy different from the first mechanical energy; **and**
- a driving device which supplies electric driving energy to generate the first and second mechanical energy in the first and second mechanical energy generating devices,
 - a first driving signal generating circuit for generating a first driving signal to drive the first mechanical energy generating device;
 - a second driving signal generating circuit for generating a second driving signal to drive the second mechanical energy generating device;

a driving control device which can control the first and second driving signal generating circuits to generate the first and second driving signals respectively independently; and

wherein a probe arrangement structure is provided in which the first probe and the second probe are arranged substantially coaxially or concentrically.

22.(Original) A calculus treatment system according to Claim 21, wherein in the probe arrangement structure, the second probe is inserted in a hollow portion formed in the first probe.

23.(Original) A calculus treatment system according to Claim 21, wherein the arrangement structure is formed by dividing a cylindrical-shaped or circular-tube-shaped structure in the longitudinal direction so that the first probe and the second probe have substantially the same central axis.

24.(Original) A calculus treatment system according to Claim 21, wherein in the probe arrangement structure, the second probe is detachably inserted in a hollow portion formed in the first probe.

25.(Canceled)

26.(Canceled)

27.(Original) A calculus treatment system according to Claim 21, wherein the probe arrangement structure has a hollow passage for inserting a pulverized calculus and a suction device can be connected to the hollow passage.

28. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the first and second driving signal generating circuits have output setting units to perform variable-setting of output values of the first and second driving signals respectively.

29. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein at least one of the first probe and the second probe is a hollow member of a predetermined inner diameter, the other probe is inserted in the inner portion of the hollow member, and a gap is provided between the one probe and the other probe, the gap forming a tubular passage to suck the calculus.

30. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the first probe and the second probe are hollow members of predetermined inner diameters respectively, one of the first probe and the second probe is inserted in the inner portion of the other, and the inner portion forms a tubular passage to suck the calculus.

31. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein the first and second driving signal generating circuits have output setting units to perform variable-setting of output values of the first and second driving signals respectively.

32. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein at least one of the first probe and the second probe is a hollow member of a predetermined inner diameter, the other probe is inserted in the inner portion of the hollow member, and a gap is provided between the one probe and the other probe, the gap forming a tubular passage to suck the calculus.

33. (New) A calculus treatment apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein the

first probe and the second probe are hollow members of predetermined inner diameters respectively, one of the first probe and the second probe is inserted in the inner portion of the other, and the inner portion forms a tubular passage to suck the calculus.